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conspicuously and so honorably identified with the progressive policies of The Hague, prompt action toward perfecting the important measures there inaugurated and the complete development of the system of arbitration. We especially urge its early initiative in the establishment of the International Court of Arbitral Justice.

We further urge the negotiation of a general treaty of arbitration between all nations, and look forward with increasing hope to the day when treaties of arbitration shall provide for the reference to The Hague of all international differences not settled by regular diplomatic negotiation.

The clear logic of the Hague conventions prescribes the limitation and gradual reduction of the machinery of war by the nations parties to those conventions corresponding to the development of the instrumentalities of law and justice for the settlement of international differences. The great armaments of the nations, whose intolerable burdens prompted the call to the first Hague Conference, have during the decade increased so portentously as to have now become, as recently declared by the British Foreign Secretary, "a satire upon civilization." They fill the world with apprehension and alarm; they create an atmosphere unfavorable to the system of arbitration; and their drain upon the resources of the peoples has become so exhausting as to menace all national treasuries and disastrously check the social reforms and advances which the interests of humanity demand. It is the opinion of this Conference that the time has arrived for carrying into effect the strongly expressed desire of the two Peace Conferences at The Hague that the governments "examine the possibility of an agreement as to the limitation of armed forces by land and sea and of war budgets," and address themselves to the serious study of this pressing question. Accordingly we ask our government to consider whether the peculiar position which it occupies among the nations does not afford it a special opportunity to lead the way toward making these weighty declarations a basis of public and concerted action.

Editorial Notes.

New Branch Societies.

We place on our list this month four new Branches of the American Peace Society. The first of these to complete its organization was the Cleveland Peace Society. Its officers are, President Charles F. Thwing, Western Reserve University, President; Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, 2224 East Ninety-Fifth Street, Secretary; Mrs. A. R. Singletary, 3922 Prospect Street, Treasurer; Mrs. Lucia Webster, 2188 East Seventy-Ninth Street, First Vice-President; and an Executive Board, consisting of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, First Vice-President and four others. The Society begins with a membership of over fifty representative men and women of Cleveland.

On the 18th of May a Branch was organized at Seattle, Wash., under the title, "The Peacemakers of Washington," with more than fifty charter members. The officers are, Charles F. Whaley, 110 Olympic Place,

President; C. W. Scarff, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. Sidney Strong, First Vice-President; and an Executive Committee, consisting of the officers and three others. The meeting at which the organization was effected was held in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., and was well attended. Several excellent addresses were made. The Society is making plans for a convention during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

On Monday evening, the 24th of May, at a meeting in Hartford addressed by Secretary Trueblood, the Connecticut State Peace Society, which has been doing good work for two years as an Auxiliary, was changed to a Branch. The officers are, Arthur Derrin Call, President; Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, 249 Wethersfield Avenue, Secretary; J. Gilbert Calhoun, Treasurer; Charles E. Thompson, First Vice-President; and an Executive Committee, consisting of the officers and five others.

The Buffalo Peace Society, organized as a Branch of the American Peace Society on Thursday evening, May 27, promises to be from the very start one of the largest and most significant of the local peace organizations in the country. A great deal of preliminary work had been done by Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Williams and others before the call for the meeting for organization was issued. Last autumn they organized a number of meetings in the city which were addressed by Mrs. Mead and others. The call for the meeting on the evening of May 27 was signed by over eight hundred representative men and women of Buffalo. Between four and five hundred persons attended the meeting, which was held in the hall of the Twentieth Century Club. Justice Haight, of the Court of Appeals of the State, presided. A large number of leading men of the city served as vice-presidents of the meeting and were on the platform, among them the mayor. Addresses were made by Justice Haight, the chairman, by J. N. Larned, the most eminent man of letters in Buffalo, and by Secretary Trueblood, who had been invited to give the main address of the evening. Hon. William I. Buchanan was to have spoken, but he was unexpectedly called away to go on a mission to Mexico. A more intelligent and responsive audience than that present is rarely seen. At the close of the addresses the Society was organized by the selection of J. N. Larned as president and Frank F. Williams, Esq., as secretary, and the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution. Slips for signature had been handed to all present, and a large number were signed and handed in. By the time the organization is completed it is confidently expected that several hundred members will have been enrolled. We congratulate the organizers of this meeting and of the Society, and the citizens and

press of Buffalo, on the splendid beginning which has been made there in promotion of the great and rapidly triumphing cause of world organization and peace.

Samuel J. Barrows. Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, whose recent death from pneumonia in New York City brought sincere sorrow to his many friends, had done large and effective service in many ways for the cause of humanity and peace. After an extended career as a preacher and editor, and a term of service in Congress, he became the Secretary of the New York State Prison Reform Association, a position which he held to the end of his life. In fulfillment of the duties of this position he traveled widely in the investigation of prison systems of different countries, and officially represented the United States government in several international prison congresses. Mr. Barrows was one of the early members of the Interparliamentary Union, and for a number of years he was the only representative from the United States in this great organization, whose meetings he regularly attended and whose work he assiduously promoted to the end of his life. At the Mohonk Conferences he was also a prominent figure, serving both in the important work of the Business Committee and speaking frequently on the floor of the meetings. Two years ago Mr. Barrows was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the American Peace Society, of which he had many years been a member. His subject was the "Bulwarks of Peace," and his chief contention that the effort to kill war with war, violence with violence, had never been and could not be a success. Mr. Barrows was not a radical peace man, nor given to overzealousness in promoting the cause of peace. But he clearly conceived the evil and irrationality of war and the normality of peace, and he strove steadily in his own way to promote such ideas and sentiments, and such relations of acquaintanceship and friendly coöperation among the nations as would eventually and inevitably, he believed, make war impossible and amity and peace the settled order of the world.

Work of the Assistant Secretary. At the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, on May 25, a meeting of clergymen and representatives of the various women's clubs of the city was held under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women. The address was given by James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society. The occasion brought together a highly cultivated audience. Mrs. Enoch Rauh, president of the Council of Jewish Women, acted as chairman. Mr. Tryon was followed by Judge Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court. Music, readings and decorations were a part of the program.

Mr. Tryon had, on May 18th, spoken at the three high

schools in Worcester, at each of which a prize essay on peace and arbitration was read by one of the pupils, the best selected from the whole school, which had been asked to write on the subject.

On May 23d he addressed the Castle School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., where a large number of the students, under the leadership of their principal, joined the American Peace Society, believing the cause to be of first importance to educated women.

On May 14th, at Portland, Me., Mr. Tryon spoke to the Council of Women and the upper classes of the Clifford School; on May 17th to the Waltham High School; on May 10th at the Massachusetts Agricultural College; and on June 2d to the class in International Law at Harvard University on "International Law and the World Peace Movement."

News from the Field.

At the Interstate Intercollegiate Peace Oratorical Contest, arranged by the Intercollegiate Peace Association and held at the University of Chicago on May 4, during the second National Peace Congress, the first prize was won by Levi T. Pennington of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. We hope to publish this oration in an early number of our paper as a sample of the kind of work being done by the young men in our universities and colleges.

At the spring meeting of the Commission of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, May 1, sixteen members were present and eight others represented. Baroness von Suttner, who had resigned her position as Vice-President, was made Honorary President of the Bureau. Mr. Emile Arnaud of France was unanimously chosen Vice-President. Dr. A. Gobat, who has acted as Secretary since the death of Elie Ducommun, was made Honorary General Secretary of the Bureau. The principal business of the meeting was the final approval of the program of the eighteenth Universal Peace Congress, to be held at Stockholm August 31 to September 5. A telegram of greeting was sent to the Hague Court, which was meeting that day for the settlement of the Casablanca difference between France and Germany.

Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, President of the Association for International Conciliation, has recently delivered a lecture on "Franco-German *Rapprochement*" in the President's salon of the Prussian House of Lords. About four hundred persons belonging to the Reichstag, the government and to "All Berlin" were present, including Baron Manteuffel, President of the Prussian House of Lords. The address was given on the invitation and under the auspices of the Committee on Franco-German *Rapprochement*. It was much applauded as Mr. d'Estournelles frankly developed his view that concessions ought to be made on both sides in order that a satisfactory agreement might be reached. The speech has been put into German and widely circulated among prominent Germans.

The second annual meeting of the Utah State Peace Society, a Branch of the American Peace Society, held